

Date: Thu, 17 Jun 93 19:30:30 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #744
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 17 Jun 93 Volume 93 : Issue 744

Today's Topics:

 Field day rules question (ARRL)
 Need tubes for Nazi field radio
 SB200 power supply problems - help please.
 TS-430 problem T/R relay?
 Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast & Review for 18 June

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Thu, 17 Jun 1993 20:56:13 GMT
From: netcomsv!attain!icd.teradyne.com!news@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Field day rules question (ARRL)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C8r2Hq.4C1@fmsystem.ncoast.org> andrews@fmsystem.ncoast.org (Andrew
Sargent N80FS) writes:

-I need a Field Day question answered ASAP,

-section 8, part A, subpart 9, says:

-VHF/UHF: 100 points can be earned by completing at least 10 QSO's
-(excluding packet contacts) on any band or combination of bands
-above 50 Mhz (VHF/UHF bands) during the Field Day period. A VHF/
-UHF station _(one)_ does not count as an additional transmitter.
-This station is not limited to making just 10 QSO's. It may be
-operated for the entire field day period and all contacts
-(excluding packet contacts) count for QSO points credit, including
-the first 10.

(I am not from the ARRL, but here is my interpretation...)

: You get one vhf/uhf station free (doesn't increase the number of transmitters sent in the exchange)

: It is not for packet (that is a separate free station)

: You can use it for the entire field day

: QSOs count 1 point each for phone, 2 for CW, just like on HF

: If you make at least 10 QSOs, you get 100 bonus points

: It can only have one transmitter on at a time (however, the 'station' can consist of more than one transmitter, with the others turned off) The 15 minute rule (must remain on one band for 15 minutes) does not hold above 30 MHz

: It seems to rule out lasers since the 633 nM band is not a ham band, but this isn't very clear. Remember, that standard contest rules require electronic (not eyeball) detection... (The same goes for the CW contacts on the car horns :-)

/mike

--

\\ / Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne ATG Boston

/\\ ardai@maven.dnet.teradyne.com

Date: Thu, 17 Jun 1993 22:15:12 GMT

From: news.service.uci.edu!ttinews!avatar!sorgatz@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Need tubes for Nazi field radio

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <93168.103852WKOEHLE@ESOC.BITNET> WOLF KOEHLER <WKOEHLE@ESOC.BITNET> writes:

>In article <C8nv31.1yGG@yktnews.watson.ibm.com>, rrogers@watson.ibm.com (Ryan >Rogers) says:

>>

>>search of some information. I recently acquired a WWII Nazi field
>>radio..... ^^^^

>>

>> Fortunately, the inside of the radio contains a schematic (in German,
>>of course) for the unit..... ^^^^^^

> ^^^^^^^^^

>
>I didn't want to do this and hesitated. But followups prompt me to ask:
>Is the schematic in Nazi German or in plain German?
>
>Wolf, DL3ZBJ, AB6EL, VK6BGV.

Ja, ja...ich auch! And while you PC bozos are at it why not re-write the rest of history, eh?
...sheesh!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-----+
TTI(es@soldev.tti.com)or: sorgatz@avatar.tti.com *Government produces NOTHING!*
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-----+
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

Date: Thu, 17 Jun 1993 19:05:30 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srngenprp!alanb@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: SB200 power supply problems - help please.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Kein{nen Paul (k23690@lehtori.cc.tut.fi) wrote:

: Alan Bloom (alanb@sr.hp.com) wrote:

: > Result: Equalizing resistors REDUCE the breakdown voltage of the string!

: What is the use of this extra breakdown voltage ? When you design a
: rectifier stack, you have to assume that the breakdown voltage for
: each diode is the one specified by the manufacturer (1 kV for 1N4007).

1 kV is the minimum guaranteed breakdown voltage. A typical 1N4007 will do better than that. The higher the breakdown voltage, the more margin your design will have.

: Is it good engineering practice to operate high voltage rectifiers
: in zener breakdown mode ?

Remember that the current will be limited to the leakage current of the lowest-leakage diode in the rest of the string. A few micro-amps of zener current will not hurt.

: I once replaced the rectifying tubes (double diodes) in two different
: amplifiers with silicon rectifiers when the original tube types were no
: longer available. As the high voltage was only about 450 VDC, the
: required PIV for each rectifier is about 1200 V, so two 1N4007 in series

: should do the job. As this was only 600 V/diode, no resistors or
: capacitors where used.

One problem with replacing tube rectifiers with silicon diodes is that
you will likely get a much higher output voltage. The solid-state
diodes only drop about a volt, while the tubes reduce the output
voltage much more than that.

: Everything worked OK for a few weeks, but then one diode was blown
: in one amplifier and a week later the same fault occurred in the
: other amplifier. After replacing the faulty diodes and after adding
: the capacitors and resistors, the amplifiers have worked since then
: for more than a decade.

: When I later analyzed the situation, I concluded that the reason
: for rectifier breakdown might have been some very short reverse
: peaks caused by switching inductive loads in the vicinity. If the
: off-state voltage in the diodes are unequal, so is their off-state
: capacitance and the very short peak voltage was not evenly
: distributed across the diodes.

I'm not sure what the off-state capacitance of a 1N4007 is, but I
doubt it's more than a few 10's of pF. It would take a very fast
transient to couple much energy through such a small capacitance.
I doubt that those high-frequency components would make it
through the 60-Hz iron-core transformer. If they did, then the
easiest solution would be an AC line filter. You should have one
of those for RFI filtering anyway.

Slower line transients (in the few millisecond+ range) are indeed a
problem. They are not filtered out by reasonably-sized line filters
(or capacitors in parallel with the diodes) and can cause much greater
than the expected reverse voltage to appear on the rectifiers. That's
why you should design your HV rectifier string to have 2 or 3 times
the nominally-required PIV rating.

AL N1AL

Date: Thu, 17 Jun 1993 19:02:20 GMT

From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
math.ohio-state.edu!caen!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!das.wang.com!wang!
news@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: TS-430 problem T/R relay?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I never saw the original posting on this, but it sounds similar to a

problem I had with my TS430s and which I FIXED :-)

My symptoms were that the power would drop to zero for no reason, but would usually come back if I hit the case of the radio, especially near the back, left side. I tried many times to find this, but the problem went away when I opened the case and turned the radio on its side. Then it would happen again in a few days.

I finally found out the problem was a bad connection in the co-axial cable between the driver and the final amplifier. This cable is grey in color and about 3mm in diameter. The end has a connector plug that plugs into a socket on the RF printed circuit board (inside the bottom rear of the radio, I believe). Turn off the power. Remove the top and bottom covers from the radio. Locate the driver cable and use a small pliers to gently remove the cable plug from the socket on the circuit board. Examine the center pin of the plug.

On my radio the center pin was crimped to the small diameter, solid wire that formed the center conductor of the co-axial cable. The crimp was a little loose so the wire could move in the center pin. This caused the problem with my radio. I carefully soldered the wire to the pin. Then I plugged the cable back in, replaced the covers, and tried the radio. Success!

There are several similar co-axial cables in the radio. If the driver cable is not the problem, I suggest you check all of the similar co-axial connectors in the radio. Perhaps one of the assembly technicians had the wrong crimp adjustment when several of the cables were prepared?

I don't know if this is related to the original poster's problem, but I decided to offer it just in case..

73, Ron KA1KCU

Date: 18 Jun 93 01:03:29 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast & Review for 18 June
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
June 18 to June 27, 1993

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

	10.7 cm	HF Propagation +/- CON							SID				AU.BKSR				DX	Mag	Aurora				
	SolrFlx	LO	MI	HI	PO	SWF	%MUF	%	ENH	LO	MI	HI		LO	MI	HI	%	K	Ap	LO	MI	HI	
--	-----	-----							-----	-----				-----				----	-----	-----			
18	85	G	G	F	F	05	-05	80	05	NA	NA	NA		00	00	05	30	2	07	NV	NV	LO	
19	85	G	G	F	F	05	-05	80	05	NA	NA	NA		00	00	05	30	2	07	NV	MV	LO	
20	90	G	G	F	F	10	-05	75	10	NA	NA	NA		00	00	05	30	2	07	NV	MV	LO	
21	95	G	G	F	F	20	-05	75	15	NA	NA	NA		00	01	10	30	2	07	NV	NV	LO	
22	100	G	G	F	F	25	-10	70	20	NA	NA	NA		01	05	20	30	2	10	NV	NV	LO	
23	100	G	G	F	F	25	-10	70	20	NA	NA	NA		01	10	25	30	3	12	NV	NV	MO	
24	105	G	G	F	F	25	-10	65	20	NA	NA	NA		01	15	25	30	3	13	NV	NV	MO	
25	110	G	G	F	F	30	-05	65	25	NA	NA	NA		01	10	25	30	3	12	NV	NV	MO	
26	115	G	G	F	F	30	-05	65	25	NA	NA	NA		01	10	20	30	2	10	NV	NV	LO	
27	120	G	G	F	F	35	-05	65	25	NA	NA	NA		01	10	20	30	2	10	NV	NV	LO	

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)

10.7 cm SOLaR radio FLuX forecast

HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIGh, and POlar areas (see below)

HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)

HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.

HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)

VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %), weighted for low-mid lats

PROBability of "s"poradic E (Es) during the UT day for low, mid and high lats

VHF AUroral BackScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIGh Latitudes

VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes

Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)

GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)

AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIGh Latitudes (see below)

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.

Probability of Sporadic E (Es) for the various latitudes is given in percent.

Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active, 5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.

Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active,

30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.

Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High,

VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (18 JUN - 27 JUN)

EXTREMELY SEVERE												HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM												HIGH
SEVERE STORM												MODERATE
MAJOR STORM												LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM												LOW
VERY ACTIVE												NONE
ACTIVE							*	*				NONE
UNSETTLED	*	*	*	*	*	**	***	***	**	**		NONE
QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		NONE
VERY QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		NONE

Geomagnetic Field	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 8-hour UT intervals											Intensity

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 70%

NOTES:

Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

54													J	
51													J	
49													J	
46													J	M
43													J	M
40													J	M
38													MJ	MM
35													MMJ	MM
32													MMJ	MM
30													MMJ	MM
27	A												MMJ	MM
24	AA												MMJ	MM
22	AA												MMJ	MM A
19	A AA							A					MMJ	MM A A
16	A AAA							AA					AMMJ	AMMAA A
13	A AAA							AA					AMMJ U A A	AMMAAU A UU
11	AUAAAAU U	U						AAU					AMMJ U AUUA U	AMMAAU A UUU
8	AUAAAAU U	UUU U						AAU					UAMMJ U AUUA UU	AMMAAU AUUUUU

```

5 |AUAAAAUUUU  UUUUUQUUAMMJUUUAUUUUUU      AAUQQ QAMMAAUUUUUUUU |
3 |AUAAAAUUUUQUUUUUUUQUUAMMJUUUAUUUUUUQQQQQAAUQQQQAMMAAUUUUUUUUQ|
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Chart Start Date: Day #108

NOTES:

This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.

Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```

143 |-----|
140 |                                     * |
137 |                                     **** |
134 |                                     * |
131 |                                     * ** |
128 |      *      * |
125 |      **      * |
122 |      ****      * |
119 |      ** ****      * |
116 |      ****      * |
113 |      ****      * |
110 |      ****      * |
107 |      ****      * |
104 |      ****      * |
101 |      ****      * |
098 |      ****      * |
095 |      ****      * |
092 |      ****      * |
089 |      ****      * |
086 |      ****      * |
083 |      ****      * |
080 |      ****      * |
-----

```

Chart Start: Day #108

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX


```

132 |
131 |      *****
130 | *****
129 | *****
128 | *****
127 | *****
126 | *****
125 | *****
124 | *****
123 | *****
122 | *****
121 | *****
120 | *****
119 | *****
118 | *****
117 | *****
116 | *****
115 | *****
114 | *****

```

Chart Start: Day #108

NOTES:

The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS

```

183 |
174 |      *
165 |      *
156 |  *  *
147 | ** **
138 | ** **          *  *
129 | *****      ***      *****
120 | *****      ****      *****
111 | *****      ****      *****
102 | *****      *****      *****
093 | *****      *****      *****
084 | ***** *      *****      *****
075 | *****      *****      *****

```

```

066 | *****          *****          *****          |
057 | *****          ***** *          *****          |
048 | *****          ***** *          *****          |
039 | *****          *****          *****          |
030 | *****          *****          *****          |
021 | *****          *****          *****          |
012 | *****          *****          *****          |
003 | *****          *****          *****          |

```

Chart Start: Day #108

NOTES:

The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (18 JUN - 27 JUN)

High Latitude Paths

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 70%	EXTREMELY GOOD												
	VERY GOOD												
	GOOD												
	FAIR	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	***	***		
	POOR							*	*				
	VERY POOR												
	EXTREMELY POOR												
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	PROPAGATION	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
	QUALITY	Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals											

Middle Latitude Paths

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 75%	EXTREMELY GOOD												
	VERY GOOD												
	GOOD	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	FAIR												
	POOR												
	VERY POOR												
	EXTREMELY POOR												
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	PROPAGATION	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
	QUALITY	Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals											

Low Latitude Paths

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 75%	EXTREMELY GOOD												
	VERY GOOD	*	*	*	*	*							
	GOOD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	***	***	***	***	***
	FAIR												
	POOR												
	VERY POOR												
	EXTREMELY POOR												
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PROPAGATION QUALITY		Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		
		Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals											

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (18 JUN - 27 JUN)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

MIDDLE LATITUDES

CONFIDENCE	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		40%				*	*	*	*	*	*
60%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		60%									
80%												80%									
100%												100%									
=====	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-----									
100%												100%									
80%												80%									
60%												60%									
40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		40%									
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		20%									
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals											AURORAL BACKSCATTER									
-----												-----									

LOW LATITUDES

FORECAST	Given in 8 hour local time intervals											SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT									
CONFIDENCE	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		40%				*	*	*	*	*	*
60%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		60%									
80%												80%									
100%												100%									
=====	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-----									
100%												100%									
80%												80%									
60%												60%									
40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		40%									
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		20%									
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals											AURORAL BACKSCATTER									
-----												-----									

NOTES:

These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for

the HF predictions charts.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (18 JUN - 27 JUN)

High Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 70%	EXTREMELY HIGH											
	VERY HIGH											
	HIGH											
	MODERATE						*	*	*			
	LOW	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight										

Middle Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 75%	EXTREMELY HIGH											
	VERY HIGH											
	HIGH											
	MODERATE											
	LOW						*	*				
	NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight										

Low Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL ----- 90%	EXTREMELY HIGH											
	VERY HIGH											
	HIGH											
	MODERATE											
	LOW											
	NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
	INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight										

NOTE:

A Dynamic Auroral Oval Simulation and Prediction Software Package is available to help make predictions and show the locations where auroral activity should be visible from the ground. For more information regarding

this software, contact: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA", or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

Date: 17 Jun 93 23:04:48 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!linac!att!cbnewsm!jeffj@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jun16.162224.27243@leland.Stanford.EDU>,
<93168.103036WKOEHLE@ESOC.BITNET>, <1993Jun17.184333.3458@leland.Stanford.EDU>
Subject : Field Day, what are others doing?

I was at our last Field Day meeting last night before the big day where we tightened up the last loose ends. We will be on top of Mt. Diablo in the San Francisco area and will be working 5 transmitters at all times at 150 watts or less. We plan to have transmitters ranging from ATV to 160 meters on at various times of the day and night. Also will be breaking for a BarBque around 6pm to catch our breath. Got me to wondering what other clubs or groups will be doing. We plan to have a lot of fun and hopefully the fog won't blow by at 40 miles per hour like it did last year at night. 8-) So what are rest of my fellow hams up to this coming Field Day? Any good stories of past Field Days out there? 73!

Jeff

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